

# The Ministry of Reconciliation – 2<sup>nd</sup> Corinthians 5:18

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## Introduction

My passion is law and I frequently speak of the Torah law form. A fundamental concept of the law is property rights. Sometimes it becomes necessary to adjudicate these rights are divided up be they between God and Man or Man and Man. Ultimately all properties are held in Trust because YHVH created the heavens and the earth and, therefore owns everything in it (including yourself) <sup>[Psa 24:1]</sup>. In this system that YHVH created, there are laws that go with his creation like for example when there is a dispute of one person's claim to a property right over another.

The prophets speak on numerous occasions warning Israel to honor her sacred contract with YHVH. For example, the House of Israel made a choice, a bad choice, which lead them to be judged by God and was given a Bill of Divorce <sup>A</sup> from YHVH. Yah effectively did a quit claim to the property rights of Israel.

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Whatever the case maybe, there needs to be reconciliation

2<sup>nd</sup> Corinthians 5:17-20 speaks frequently of reconciliation and in 2Co 5:18 he refers e to the Ministry of Reconciliation. Reconciliation can be thought of as an accounting concept and is very much related to law (which is my passion/focus). The reconciliation needs to occur between God to man and between man to man (the books need to be cleared for these relationships to continue harmoniously). Through our acceptance of the salvific work that is paid for by the blood of Messiah, we acquire an office i.e. a ministry (*diakonia*, where deacon comes from). It is also an office of ambassador (*presbeuo* related to Presbyterian). A holder of this office therefore has the authority of an ambassador and a minister, an office the originated in the Heavenly realm/jurisdiction.

## Biblical Accounting <sup>B</sup>

If you think about this from the perspective of accounting, you have two instruments to be accounted for, the first is a debt instrument...the Bill of Divorce and the second is a credit instrument the Lamb of Elohim. The

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<sup>A</sup> See Bill-of-Divorce-H3748-keriythuth-H7971-shalached-H1644-garish-get, article #881.

<sup>B</sup> Paragraph pulled from Articles\Backup\The-Ministry-of-Reconciliation\_WITH-EPH-2.doc

first is a debit entry and the second a credit entry and the second one cancels out the first. Or, if you will the second discharges the first.

Was the Torah sacrificed? Did YHVH all of the sudden become capricious and change His word i.e. the Torah?

The first was an act of death and the second was an act of life because although Yeshua died, but on the third day was raised into life.

## 2Co 5:17-20 Offices of the ministry of reconciliation, Ambassadors to Messiah

<sup>17</sup> Therefore if any man *be* in Messiah, *he is* a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new. <sup>18</sup> And all things *are* of God, **who hath reconciled** (*katallaso*<sup>G2644</sup>)<sup>C</sup> us to himself by Messiah Yeshua, and hath given to us **the ministry**(*diakonia*<sup>G1248</sup>)<sup>D</sup> **of reconciliation** (*katallage*<sup>G2643</sup>)<sup>A</sup>; <sup>19</sup> To wit, that God was in Messiah, **reconciling** (*katallaso*<sup>G2644</sup>)<sup>A</sup> the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and **hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation** (*katallage*<sup>G2643</sup>)<sup>A</sup>. <sup>20</sup> Now then **we are ambassadors** (*presbeuo*<sup>G4243</sup>)<sup>E</sup> **for Messiah**, as though God did beseech *you* by us: we pray *you* in Messiah's stead, **be ye reconciled** (*katallaso*<sup>G2644</sup>)<sup>A</sup> **to God**.

## AMBASSADOR, Bouvier's Law Dictionary<sup>International Law</sup>

international law.

1. A public minister sent abroad by some sovereign state or prince, with a legal commission and authority to transact business on behalf of his country with the government to which he is sent. He is a minister of the highest rank, and represents the person of his sovereign.<sup>F</sup>

2. The United States have always been represented by ministers plenipotentiary<sup>G</sup>, never having sent a person of the rank of an, ambassador in the diplomatic sense.<sup>1 Kent's Com. 39, n.</sup>

3. **Ambassadors, when acknowledged as such, are exempted, absolutely from all allegiance, and from all responsibility to the laws.** If, however, they should be so regardless of their duty, and of the object of their

<sup>C</sup> *katallaso* **G2644** and *katallage* **G2643** see Word-Study-G2643-Katallage-Reconciliation-Catalogue, article [#875](#).

[#875](#) Contains these words: Bouvier's Definitions for AUCTOR, MATRICULA, TERRIER; (Subsequent Terms): CRIER, FORUM, AUCTIONEER, PAUPER; Register(1)(2), REGISTER FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS, REGISTER OF WRITS, REGISTER or REGISTRAR, REGISTRARIUS, REGISTRUM BREVIUM, REGISTRY; (Subsequent Terms) PROBATION, WRIT, WRIT ORIGINAL. Also a verse reference to Rev 20:12-13.

<sup>D</sup> See Word-Study-G1247-to-G1249-diakoneo-Deacon-G1654-eleemosune-Eleemosynary-Alms, article [#493](#).

<sup>E</sup> See articles Word-Study-G4243-presbeuo-ambassador, [#879](#) and Word-Study-G649-to-G652-Apostello-Apostole-Apostolos [#121](#).

<sup>F</sup> This of this definition as it applies to Israel who is "ambassadors for Christ" 2Co 5:20, really

<sup>G</sup> **Plenipotentiary** from the Latin, plenus + potens, full + power) has two meanings. As a noun, it refers to a person who has "**full powers**." In particular, the term commonly refers to a diplomat fully authorized to represent his or her government as a prerogative (e.g., ambassador). As an adjective, plenipotentiary refers to that which confers full powers.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plenipotentiary>

privilege, as to insult or openly to attack the laws of the government, their functions may be suspended by a refusal to treat with them, or application can be made to their own sovereign for their recall, or they may be dismissed, and required to depart within a reasonable time. **By fiction of law, an ambassador is considered as if he were out of the territory of the foreign power;** and it is an implied agreement among nations, that the ambassador, while he resides in the foreign state, shall be considered as a member of his own country, and the government he represents has exclusive cognizance of his conduct, and control of his person. The attendants of the ambassador are attached to his person, and the effects in his use are under his protection and privilege, and, generally, equally exempt from foreign jurisdiction.

4. Ambassadors are ordinary or extraordinary. The former designation is exclusively applied to those sent on permanent missions; the latter, to those employed on particular or extraordinary occasions, or residing at a foreign court for an indeterminate period. <sup>Vattel, Droit des Gens, l. 4, c. 6, 70-79.</sup>

5. The act of Congress of April 30th, 1790, s. 25, makes void any writ or process sued forth or prosecuted against any ambassador authorized and received by the president of the United States, or any domestic servant of such ambassador; and the 25th section of the same act, punishes any person who shall sue forth or prosecute such writ or process, and all attorneys - and solicitors prosecuting or soliciting in such case, and all officers executing such writ or process, with an imprisonment not exceeding three years, and a fine at the discretion of the court. The act provides that citizens or inhabitants of the United States who were indebted when they went into the service of an ambassador, shall not be protected as to such debt; and it requires also that the names of such servants shall be registered in the office of the secretary of state. The 16th section imposes the like punishment on any person offering violence to the person of an ambassador or other minister. <sup>P Vide 1 Kent, Com. 14, 38, 182; Rutherf. Inst. b. 2, c. 9; Vatt. b. 4, c. 8, s. 113; 2 Wash. C. C. R. 435; Ayl. Pand. 245; 1 Bl. Com. 253; Bac. Ab. h. t.; 2 Vin. Ab. 286; Grot. lib. 2, c. 8, 1, 3; 1 Whart. Dig. 382; 2 Id. 314; Dig. l. 50, t. 7; Code l. 10, t. 63, l. 4; Bouv. Inst. Index, h. t.</sup>

6. The British statute 7 Ann, cap. 12; is similar in its provisions; it extends to the family and servants of an ambassador, as well when they are the natives of the country in which the ambassador resides, as when they are foreigners whom he brings with him. (3 Burr. 1776-7) To constitute a domestic servant within the meaning of the statute, it is not necessary that the servant should lodge, at night in the house of the ambassador, but it is necessary to show the nature of the service he renders and the actual performance of it. 3 Burr. 1731; Cases Temp. Hardw. 5. He must, in fact, prove that he is bona fide the ambassador's servant. A land waiter at the custom house is not such, nor entitled to the privilege of the statute. 1 Burr. 401. A trader is not entitled to the protection of the statute. <sup>3 Burr. 1731; Cases Temp. Hardw. 5. A person in debt cannot be taken into an ambassador's service in order to protect him. 3 Burr. 1677.</sup>

## Reckon, Webster's Definition

**RECKON**, v.t. rek'n.

[L. rego, rectus, whence regnum, regno, Eng. to reign and right.]

1. To count; to number; that is, to tell the particulars.

The priest shall reckon to him the money, according to the years that remain, even to the year of jubilee, and it shall be abated. Lev 27.

I reckoned above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church.

2. To esteem; to account; to repute. Rom 8.

For him I reckon not in high estate.

3. To repute; to set in the number or rank of.

He was reckoned among the transgressors. Luke 22.

4. To assign in an account. rom. 4.

5. to compute; to calculate.

### **RECK'ON, v.i.**

1. To reason with one's self and conclude from arguments.

I reckoned till morning, that as a lion, so will he break all my bones. Isa 38.

2. To charge to account; with on.

I call posterity into the debt, and reckon on her head.

3. To pay a penalty; to be answerable; with for.

If they fall in their bounden duty, they shall reckon for it one day.

1. To reckon with, to state an account with another, compare it with his account, ascertain the amount of each and the balance which one owes to the other. In this manner the countrymen of New England who have mutual dealings, reckon with each other at the end of each year, or as often as they think fit.

After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and reckoneth with them. Mat 25.

2. To call to punishment.

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and reckon with them.

To reckon on or upon, to lay stress or dependence on. He reckons on the support of his friends.